

X

SOME ADDED THOUGHTS ON DENMAR COLORED SANITORIUM

I, Winfield K. Davis started work at Denmar Sanitorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr B. Crichlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

The write up of July 28, 1983 was very good, a few errors are evident. I would grade the article at least a C+.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an excavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy woolen blankets for warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the

grounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintendent residence. On the north side of this home was a cottage used as a nurses home. Other cottages were converted into quarters for male patients with the accommodating sleeping areas added. The farm supervisor had a cottage. I used the first cottage at the entrance gate as my residence.

The third row of cottages, one was used by Clarence Smith, undertaker, who had the contract for embalming the deceased of the institution. Two buildings were used for general storage and two as Huttonsville trustee inmate quarters. The first dairy facility set back in a field toward Beard on the second level.

Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U S 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongalia Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking

talls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing and bottling plant. With an upright higher pressure boiler to power the pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Zed Smith operated a large dairy and delivered milk to the City of Marlinton and the surrounding area at the time the equipment was installed at Denmar. His milk, I believe, was unpasteurized. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walk-in cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people a Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary and W. K. Davis O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit. The building designed to be of three sections, a 300 bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extended from each side of this center section were patient sundecks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commissary for sundry items sold to the patients. This was operated in partnership between Eva Smith, House Preceptress and WK Davis. This store gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not

provided by the hospital. We operated the store for many years until Mrs. Smith left the facility and I continued the operation until 1957. The second room housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant. Equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory, it did not eliminate the hazzardest conditions to the furnace firemen. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch diameter steel tubular unit running the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interferred with the efficiency of the boilers. The baffles in the unit were removed so the flu would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary Truss Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These with the nurses building were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings were constructed from salvaged materials of mill cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing

common bath on each floor, a three room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetery on the State land adjacent to Beard land.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase done, with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses. All powered by a 20 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was added equipped with Hoffman Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U S Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietitian. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant instead.

for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was placed high enough to assure adequate gravity pressure to the hospital complex and high pressure fire hydrants. Next was constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop was built next to the laundry facility. All of the complex roadbeds including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage, in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This done with hand labor in such a manner the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

We also revamped the medical operating facility replacing the old X-ray machine with the latest X-ray equipment. The old X-ray machine was dismantled and reworked into a fluoroscope. Replaced the low pressure autoclave with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point when the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress. I as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed

or during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a
dug out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the
sub-basement of the main wing. It was noticed a low pressure boiler had
been delivered. The contractor was questioned. His reply was "that is
what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed
the boiler, resealed the walls and refinished the driveway. After a long
delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more
the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed,
the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the
original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional
25,000 dollars because some one did not heed the request of the operations
and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing was high
pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to operate it.

It may seem this article rambles and returns, not really, the
accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span
of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The
installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor
communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen
areas, moved laboratory to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other
installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main
hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging
camp and lumber mill into a hospital complex was accomplished under my
supervision by contractors, maintenance personnel, and prison trustee labor.
The hospital staff personnel were all highly qualified for their positions
and very supportive of suggestions for changes, additions or deletions
proposed by me to make the hospital's operation run as smoothly as possibl
y tenure ended in August 1957.

Sinfield K. Davis



Know Your Neighbors

This is Winfield Kirk Davis, of Route 1, Marlinton. He and his wife, Mary Trans Davis, are now retired.

From 1929 to 1965 Mr. Davis was employed as an engineer for the State of West Virginia at Denmar and Lakin State Hospitals. He told us many interesting things about his association with Denmar and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Cynthiamburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age, going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by selling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati Star, the noon paper, and Cincinnati Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and

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Denmar Colored

Boutique

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Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy Office of the Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development is offering a set of 26 Answer Books from the Shell Oil Company to individuals interested in car care and maintenance.

To receive a free set of these booklets, call 348-8860 (Charleston) or toll-free 1-800/642-9012.

Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept of Education's fall craft workshops will include instruction in the unique art of designing and constructing religious banners.

The specialized craft, to be presented Sept. 30 - Oct. 2, will be taught by Conn Eggers, a former artist for Vogue Patterns, who tried her hand at religious banners when the church she attended burned down. Using a patchwork style, Eggers made a dramatic boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and when weaving. The Oct. 15-16 session will offer workshops in the business of crafts, including bookkeeping, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic pottery, blacksmithing, electric kiln use, spinning, stained glass and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Cedar Lake Conference Center near Ripley. For information call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

PUBLIC MEETING

TOWN OF HILLSBORG

The Town of Hillsboro will hold a public meeting for all interested persons to discuss the results of the waste water treatment facility planning that has been in progress for the Town of Hillsboro. The preparation of Step I facility plan is required under the Clean Water Act (46 U. S. 217) to assure orderly construction of cost effective environmentally acceptable waste water treatment systems. The facility plan presents recommendations for sewage collection and treatment systems considered necessary to meet these goals.

To help insure a successful facility process, public interest and participation of citizens of the

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Public Service Commission of West Virginia Charleston

Entered by the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA, at the Capitol in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of September, 1983.

CASE NO. 83-396-T-T
TELEPHONE UTILITIES OF
WEST VIRGINIA,
a corporation.

Tariff filing to establish the
Snowshoe Exchange, and for
approval of rates and charges
therefor, including Toll Re-
stricted Service, Local Mea-
sured Service and Toll Discount
Service.

ORDER ADVANCING HEARING DATE

On August 9, 1983, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, Masonboro, Preston County, tendered for filing revised tariff sheets reflecting increased rates and charges of approximately \$70,391 annually, for establishing and providing telephone services to approximately 700 subscribers in the Marlinton and Snowshoe exchange areas, to become effective September 8, 1983.

By order entered herein on August 31, 1983, the Commission ordered that Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, a corporation, be made respondent to this proceeding, and, pending investigation, hearing and decision, the aforementioned revised tariff was suspended and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the
opinion that the hearing on this
matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, OR-
DERED that the hearing on this
matter originally scheduled for
September 26, 1983, be, and the
same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED

that a request under the Clean
Water Act (Pub. L. 94-201) to
assure orderly construction of cost
effective environmentally accept-
able waste water treatment sys-
tems. The facility plan presents
recommendations for sewage col-
lections and treatment systems
considered necessary to meet
these goals.

To help insure a successful
facility process, public interest
and participation of citizens of the
Town and surrounding area is
encouraged. Public comments
will be received at the meeting to
be held at 7:30 p. m., September
29, 1983, at the Fire Department
Building in Hillsboro.

Written comments are welcome
and will be received one week
following the hearing.

TOWN OF HILLSBORO,
WEST VIRGINIA

John Kinnison, Mayor

STATEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION

The Telephone Utilities of West
Virginia, Inc., has filed with the
Federal Government a Compli-
ance Assurance in which it as-
sures the Rural Electrification
Administration that it will comply
fully with all requirements of Title
VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
and the Rules and Regulations of
the Department of Agriculture
issued thereunder, to the end that
no person in the United States
shall, on the ground of race, color,
or national origin, be excluded
from participation in, be denied
the benefits of, or be otherwise
subjected to discrimination in the
conduct of its program and the
operation of its facilities. Under
this assurance, this organization
is committed not to discriminate
against any person on the ground
of race, color or national origin
in its policies and practices relating
to applications for service or any
other policies and practices relating
to treatment of beneficiaries
and participants including rates,
conditions and extension of services,
use of any of its facilities,
attendance at and participation in
any meetings of beneficiaries and
participants or the exercise of any
rights of such beneficiaries and
participants in the conduct of the
operations of this organization.

Any person who believes him-
self, or any specific class of
individuals, to be subjected by
this organization to discrimination
prohibited by Title VI of the Act
and the Rules and Regulations
issued thereunder may, by him-
self or a representative, file with

this
1983
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**Know Your Neighbors**

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Directly across the road from the assistant superintendent's home was a mule barn. In those days mules were used for farming. One huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U.S. 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongahela Power Com-

in partnership between I. Smith, House Preceptor and W. K. Davis. This gave 50% of the profits to a fund for needy patients enabling them to purchase necessary items not provided by the hospital. operated the store many years until Smith left the facility and continued the operation until 1957. The second housed the main electric panels and some stores. The rest of the area (in part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two beds at each end of the room used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central plant, equipped with low pressure boiler, lb. pressure rating. At later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the floor with openings in the floor utilized to burn floors of burnable refuse. The basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory. It was replaced with a larger diameter steel tube running the full length of the building for draft to get rid of the smoke created by the coal boiler. A unit was installed to attempt to reduce the spread of smoke over the building grounds. After this was installed we did not interfere with the efficiency of the boiler baffle in the well.

He told us many interesting things about his association with Denmar and with its growth, so we asked him to write about it, and we print his story herewith.

Mr. Davis was born in Cynthiaburg, Kentucky, the son of Victoria and Kirk Davis. He went out on his own at twelve years of age, going to Cincinnati, where he made his own living by selling the Cincinnati Post, morning paper, Cincinnati Star, the noon paper, and Cincinnati Inquirer, the evening paper.

At 14 he went to Cleveland and learned his trade by working on the Union Terminal Tower Building, which had 52 stories and observation tower, plus 3 stories underground. This was Cleveland's skyscraper.

He came to Denmar in 1929 and has been a resident of Pocahontas County since, working some years at Lakin after Denmar.

Denmar Colored Sanitorium

I, Winfield K. Davis, started work at Denmar Sanitorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr. B. Crighton. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor responsible for the building repairs and also claim the distribution of the maintenance budget, the buying of maintenance supplies and the overall

huge team was purchased from the contractors who were grading the road bed for U.S. 219 through our county.

The configuration of the land of Denmar consists of three levels. The first level is the site of the present hospital, second level was the site of the original hospital, the third level was the site of a storage building, railroad depot, post office and the fertile fields across the railroad tracks. The old ice house mentioned in the previous article remained in use until 1931.

The first mechanical refrigeration was installed through Harry Cochran, who was in charge of the Monongahela Power Company. It was a walk-in type, 35° cooler system.

The portion left of the old mill building was used to store hay and straw for the dairy area and hog pen bedding. Later the mules were replaced by Farm-All tractors with steel wheels and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty-foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Along with the pasteurizing equipment

shaft extending floor with open floor utilized floors of burnable refuse. Ventilation was segregated air v not satisfactorily eliminate conditions firemen. The replaced with diameter of running through the building draft to get created by boiler. A installed to reduce the smoke over the grounds. was installed interfered efficiency of the baffles in removed so continue it.

Later beds with the feeding from the furnace.

The new equipment in addition to the main building was installed. Supervision included in the two-room, kitchen unit. A area was the building rooms and of the rear on a central on each side there were two built bay building of porches and covered areas. The surface

I, Winfield K. Davis, started work at Denmar Sanitorium in 1929, under the administration of Dr. B. Crichtlow. My position was in building maintenance. At the end of several months I was transferred to work with the electrical company contracted to change the Denmar electrical system from direct current to alternating current. When this was accomplished, I returned to Denmar Hospital maintenance, upgraded to Maintenance Supervisor, responsible for the building repairs and alterations, the distribution of the maintenance budget, the hiring of maintenance personnel and the overall direction of the operations and maintenance of the entire hospital complex.

I arrived at Denmar in 1929, ten years after the institution was opened and worked through August, 1957. The Superintendent was Dr. B. A. Crichtlow, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2½ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and 100 office rooms. The second floor patients occupied the second and third floors above. A few

and cleats for traction.

The State purchased a pedigree Holstein bull to service the dairy herd. A good blood line of cattle assured the maintenance of Class A stock and reliable dairy products. The dairy line began to enlarge necessitating the forty-foot extension to the dairy building. It consisted of extra milking stalls, two large bull stanchions and a huge silo. The next addition to the dairy was a pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottle washing equipment. I believe it is correct to say this was the first pasteurization plant in Pocahontas County. Along with the pasteurizing equipment was installed a large walk-in cooler to maintain the milk after processing. Also in the area was installed the first deep freeze for storing meat and perishable items. The third major addition to the dairy complex, of my design was a large lofting and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this goal were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, Civil Engineer along with J. Harrelle and Col. White

ment in addition to the building, was Mr. Supervis cluded in two-roon ment, for Later, a kitchen unit. A area was the build rooms ei of the re on a cent on each time tw built be building perinten cial secr the nuns heated b main ho

The buildings from sal mill cott building personne man bat three-roo bath was ing. This ed with s iron furn a furnace tank.

A rock crushed the main superinten nance sec

A mule built from

EMBER 16, 1983—Page 8

ice. On the north side there was a room used as a nurses' quarters where the nursing sleeping quarters were located. The farm had a cottage, a carriage house, a garage, a stable, a barn, and a house.

The second floor housed the main electrical panels and some storage. The rest of the area (largest part) was used by patients and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant, equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a flue extending to the third floor with openings on each floor intended to aid the flow of breathable, decompressive air. The sub-basement was equipped with a gas-fired oil heat which was fuel economical. It did not eliminate the hazardous conditions to the patients. There

added, equipped with Hoffmann Laundry and Dry Cleaning products, purchased from the U.S. Surplus store at Dunbar.

The personnel quarters were moved farther down in order to utilize the area for a one story building to house male personnel. This building was U-shaped with the right wing converted into two apartments for doctors and the dietitian. The balance of the building was used by personnel. A small mechanical room was under the left wing into which, extended from the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to ensure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with non-damaging joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150 G.W. gallon steel water storage tank that was placed

was high pressure equipment and it would not operate it.

It may seem to ramble and not really; the accomplishments listed are factual, having been in the span of my tenure many things accomplished. The alarm systems and floor control systems, ice chimes on the kitchen satory moved to of the second erous other and improved. The the main building has never be

Portions of construction, chamber compression camp and hospital accomplished supervision maintained and prison. The hospital were all built their possible supportive for changing conditions

Two buildings for general use on Hutton's farm were used for the first dairy in a field near the second.

The road supervisor is a man who is in charge of the mechanical work who has been kept out

of the work of the several departments he was assigned to the buildings.

Great efforts have been made to make the buildings comfortable and suitable for the inmates.

At the time of the original design of the buildings, all the

work was done by hand, and the workmen had to do all the

work themselves.

The small kitchen department is built upon one floor

and staff for religious services and social functions. There were two bedrooms at each end of the floor used by maids.

The sub-basement housed the central power plant, equipped with two low pressure boilers of 15 lb pressure rating. At a later date a furnace was installed in the area with a shaft extending to the third floor with openings on each floor utilized to rid the floors of burnable, disposable refuse. The sub-basement was equipped with a grated air vent which was not satisfactory. It did not eliminate the hazardous conditions to the furnace. This grating was replaced with a thirty inch diameter steel tubular unit running the full height of the building for a good draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired furnace. A wall was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this wall was installed we found it infested with the off-spring of the insects. The insects in the soil were numerous on the lawns around the buildings due to natural draft.

Large houses were equipped with electric heating units. The buildings were extremely hot during the winter due to the furnaces.

The small kitchen department is built upon one floor

which, along with the main building, were heat ducts. Beside the male building, also constructed out of salvaged lumber, was erected a recreation building.

Another major accomplishment was the building of a new water system, eliminating deep wells, to use modern filtering and treatment plant for the water supply pumped from the Greenbrier River. PH tests were made daily at the main hospital building to assure purity and safety. A six inch cast iron pipe with mechanical joints was laid from the treatment plant to a 150,000 gallon steel water storage tank that was placed high enough to assure adequate gravity pressure to the hospital complex and high pressure fire hydrants. Next was constructed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex roads, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of crushed rock from the Greenbrier River, utilizing jetson trucks before

In the early 1960's the county moved to the second floor of the second w

erous other and improved made. The main hospital has never been portions of construction, chamber companies camp and lun hospital con accomplished supervision maintenance and prison. The hospitals were all big their posts supportive for change deletions to make operation as possible.

By 1968
August, 19

Car Care

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structed West Virginia's first sewage lagoon to have the most modern sewage treatment system.

A vehicle garage and mechanical shop were built next to the laundry facility.

All of the complex roadbeds, including the circular driveway in the rear of the main building, the large parking areas and parking areas for various other buildings, were constructed of crushed rocks from the Greenbrier River, utilizing prison trustee labor.

In the early 1950's the second 100 bed, three story high wing of the hospital building was erected, including a half basement. The basement housed a record storage room, building mechanical shop, two diesel engine powered emergency electrical generators, an autopsy room, a two-body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple hospital storage and included a large storage for perishable food storage.

draft to get rid of the gases created by the coal fired boiler. A unit was also installed to attempt to reduce the spread of fly ash over the buildings and grounds. After this unit was installed we found it interfered with the efficiency of the boilers. The flasks in the unit were removed so the flue would continue its natural draft.

Later boilers were equipped with stokers including the feeding worm extending from the coal bin to the furnace.

The next major improvement in buildings was the addition of a nurses home to the west of the main building. The co-designer was Mary True Davis, Supervisor of nurses. Included in the building was a two-room, with bath, apartment for the head nurse. Later, a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses' rooms extended the length of the roof of the building in a covered hall with porches on both ends. At the same time two collagen were built toward the eastern building to house the administration and the medical supply stores. With this nurses building now housed by about seven the main hospital building.

The overall plan of

Later, a compact equipped kitchen was added to this unit. A large recreation area was also at this end of the building. The nurses' rooms extended the length of the rest of the building on a central hall with rooms on each side. At the same time two cottages were built beyond the nurses building to house the superintendent and the financial secretary. These, with the nurses building, were heated by steam from the main hospital building.

The second phase of buildings was constructed from salvaged materials of old cottages. A two story building with rooms for personnel utilizing a common bath on each floor, a three room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a frozen food bat water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and financial secretary's quarters.

A stone barn was also built from salvage material.

two-body refrigerated vault and some general short time storage in open spaces. A few months after the completion of this wing I supervised the excavating under the remainder of the building. This was done with hand labor in such a manner that the structural soundness of the building was not weakened. This portion of the basement was used for staple food storage and included a large freezer for perishable food storage.

We also revamped the medical operating facility, replacing the old X-ray machine with the latest X-ray equipment. The old X-ray machine was dismantled and reworked into a fluoroscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I. as the hospital campus operations and maintenance

ipped with Hostess and Dry Ice units, put the U.S. Surgeon General quarters further down into the area to be used. This was changed and the converted premises for the Christian Aid Building were used. A new room was made from the extra room. The main construction is due to continue.

or our new building is planned to make the working and the young people lives full on the building to make it a large and more useful place to be used. A

was high pressure equipment and it would take a high pressure boiler to operate it.

It may seem this article rambles and returns, but not really; the accomplishments listed are chronological, having been completed in the span of 28 years. During my tenure at Denmar many things were accomplished. The installation of safety and security alarm systems, inner office and floor communication systems, ice making machines on the floors and in the kitchen areas, laboratory moved to the basement of the second wing. Numerous other installations and improvements were made. The third wing of the main hospital building has never been added.

Portions of the new construction, changing a lumber company's logging camp and lumber mill into a diversified company was accomplished under my supervision by construction, mechanical personnel, and prison inmate labor. The hospital staff presented were all highly qualified for their positions and very responsive to suggestions. The Christian Aid Building is the one

Craft Workshops

The West Virginia Dept of Education's fall craft workshops will include instruction in the unique art of designing and constructing religious banners.

The specialized craft, to be presented Sept. 30 - Oct 2, will be taught by Conn Eggers, a former artist for Vogue Patterns, who tried her hand at religious banners when the church she attended burned down. Using a patchwork style, Eggers made a dramatic boldly-colored banner proclaiming, "O Sing Unto the Lord a New Song," which was hung in the rebuilt church.

Other workshops during the Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 session will be devoted to bobbin lace, chair caning, jewelry photography and wheel weaving. The Oct. 15-16 session will offer workshops in the business of crafts, including bookkeeping, insurance, promotion and marketing. Basic pottery, blacksmithing, checker board, spinning, glassblowing and tapestry weaving will be offered Oct. 23-30.

All workshops are conducted at the Center for Craftsmanship Center and

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crimes on the floors and in
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tory moved to the basement
of the second wing. Num-
erous other installations
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has never been added.

Portions of the new con-
struction, changing a lum-
ber company's logging
camp and lumber mill into a
hospital complex was ac-
complished under my
supervision by contractors,
maintenance personnel,
and prison trustee labor.
The hospital staff personnel
were all highly qualified for
their positions and very
supportive of suggestions
for changes, additions or
deletions proposed by me
to make the hospital's
operation run as smoothly
as possible.

My tenure ended in
August, 1957.

Winfred K. Davis

Car Care and Maintenance

The Fuel and Energy
Office of the Governor's
Office of Economic and
Community Development is
offering a set of 20 Answer
Books from the Blue Oil
Company to individuals in-
terested in car care and
maintenance.

To receive a free set of
these books, call
82-5010 (Charleston) or
ext. 2400, 2402, 2403.

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ing, insurance, promotion
and marketing. Basic join-
ery, blacksmithing, electric
kiln use, spinning, stained
glass and tapestry weaving
will be offered Oct. 28-30.

All workshops are con-
ducted at the Cedar Lake
Conference Center near
Ripley. For information
call 372-6263 or 348-0216.

PUBLIC MEETING

TOWN OF HILLSBoro

The Town of Hillsboro will hold
a public meeting for all interested
persons to discuss the results of
the waste water treatment facility
planning that has been in progress
for the Town of Hillsboro.
The purpose of Step 1 facility
plan is required under the Clean
Water Act (Pub. L. 96-217) to
ensure orderly construction of cost
effective environmentally accept-
able waste water treatment systems.
The facility plan permits
recommendations for sewage col-
lection and treatment systems
considered necessary to meet
these goals.

To help insure a successful
facility process, public discus-

was Dr. D. A. Clegg, his assistant was Dr. Hayden, both from Charleston. The theory of treatment then was rest, food and fresh air.

The lumber company's boarding house had been converted into a 2½ story main hospital building. The ground floor housed the kitchen, patient dining room and two office rooms. The seriously ill patients occupied the second and half story attic floors. Added to this building on the south side were sleeping quarters for patients. There was an excavation made under the building to accommodate a large cast iron sectional boiler and brick chimney.

The row of five room cottages was converted into patient quarters by connecting two with sleeping porches between. The cottages were used for lounging and dressing purposes. All patients slept on the porches with large windows that most of the time remained open. The patients were covered with heavy woolen blankets for warmth. In this row were two female cottages and two, matron supervised cottages for children.

Up from the cottage row was a small building used by the lumber company as a church. Later use was as a school. The main road into and through the grounds to the railroad was lined on both sides with company housing. The first house at the end facing the railroad was Assistant Superintend-

and roughage feeding stall area, utilized after milkings.

In the late 1930's during the PWA and WPA Administration we went to battle for a new sanitarium building. The main people at Denmar to help accomplish this feat were Dr. S. Bampfield, Superintendent, Mr. R. J. Roane, Financial Secretary, and W. K. Davis, O&M Engineer, along with J. Burdette and Col. White of the State Board of Control. After going through the legislative process, it was finally decided to match the Federal Government grant with State funds to construct the first unit.

The building designed to be of three sections, a 300-bed capacity hospital. The first section housed 100 patients with the center portion of the fourth floor used as nurses quarters and extended from each side of this center section were patient sundecks. The basement level housed the kitchen and personnel dining room, a small room with a distillery for processing sterile water and a large hall which was the rear entrance to the building. This entrance was the most used as the building faced the Greenbrier River and the access road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room intended to be used as a laundry which was split into three sections. One section was used as a commissary for sundry items sold to the patients. This was operated

three-room apart-
bath was part of
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bags were utilized after milking.

In the late 1930's during FERA and WPA Adminstration we went to battle over sanitarium building. Main people at hand to help accomplish this were Dr. S. Bampfylde, Superintendent, Mr. Lane, Financial Secretary and W. K. Davis, Engineer, along with State and Col. White. State Board of Control going through legislative process, it finally decided to let the Federal Government with State funds construct the first unit. Building designed to be sections, a 300-bed hospital. The first housed 100 patients. Center portion of the floor used as quarters and exterior each side of the section were sun decks. The second level housed the medical personnel dining room with a small room with a bay for processing visitors and a large room which was the rear to the building.

There was the most the building faced Cheat River and the road passed to the rear of the building. There was a large room to be used as a kitchen which was split into two. One section as a commissary room added to the kitchen. This was operated

three-room apartment with bath was part of the building. This building was heated with a coal burning cast iron furnace and there was a furnace fired hot water tank.

A road was built of crushed rock running off the main road between the superintendent's and finance secretary's quarters.

A mule barn was also built from salvage materials. There was a hog lot built beside the mule barn and a small cutting and curing building for processing meat.

Across from these buildings was built a four-room with bath residence for the farm supervisor. Heat and hot water were generated from a basement furnace. Beyond these facilities was the cemetery on the State land adjacent to Beardland.

The laundry for years was contracted out to laundries in Ronceverte and Elkins. The next building phase, done with prison labor, was a fully equipped laundry especially for laundering the hospital items. The installed equipment included the latest American Laundry Machine products, consisting of two tubs, a medium sized extractor, a two person flat work ironer and four steam operated presses, all powered by a 30 horsepower upright high pressure steam boiler. This building had an attic and an end storage room. Later a twenty foot extension was

manufactured and reworked into a fluoroscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilizing unit.

All things did not emerge without some setbacks. This is a case in point. When the planning and designing of the second wing was in progress, I, as the hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor, requested a high pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed before or during the erection of the wing. Walls had to be opened and a space dug out of the driveway in order to install this third boiler in the sub-basement of the main wing. It was noticed a low pressure boiler had been delivered. The contractor was questioned.

His reply was "That is what is called for on the architect's design." The contractor installed the boiler, resealed the walls and re-finished the driveway. After a long delay hassling with the State building and contract engineers, once more the walls were opened, the driveway torn up, the low pressure boiler removed, the high pressure boiler installed, the walls and driveway returned to the original state. The end result was the State had to pay out an additional \$25,000 because some one did not heed the request of the operations and maintenance supervisor. The new equipment in the new wing

and the use of the rates and charges stated therein deferred until 12:01 a.m., January 7, 1984, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. By this same order, the matters involved herein were set for hearing to be held in Marlinton, West Virginia, on Monday, September 26, 1983.

The Commission is now of the opinion that the hearing on this matter should be advanced.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the hearing on this matter originally scheduled for September 26, 1983, be, and the same hereby is, cancelled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the matters involved herein be set for hearing before Hearing Examiner Arnold O. Weiford to be held in the Circuit Court Room Pocahontas County Court House Marlinton, West Virginia, on Friday, September 16, 1983, at 11:00 a.m., EDT, at which time the place the respondent shall appear and offer evidence in support of its aforesaid increased rates and charges and anyone interested may appear and make such objection thereto as may be deemed proper.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the respondent, Telephone Utilities of West Virginia, corporation, give notice of filing of the aforesaid tariff and the time and place of the advanced hearing thereon, by publishing a copy of this order in conspicuous places where bills for telephone service are paid for period of at least seven (7) days prior to September 16, 1983, public inspection, and by publishing a copy of this order (instead of the August 31, 1983 order) on a weekly basis for two (2) successive weeks between the date hereof and September 16, 1983, in a newspaper, duly qualified by the Secretary of State, published of general circulation in Pocahontas County, making due reference thereto to the Commission at least three days before the day of hearing.

FOR THE COMMISSION:
HOWARD M. CUNNINGHAM
Executive Secy.

you and reworked into microscope. The low pressure autoclave was replaced with a modern high pressure five minute sterilization unit.

things did not emerge at some setbacks. In a case in point,

the planning and building of the second wing was in progress, I, as Hospital complex operations and maintenance supervisor, requested a pressure boiler be installed for this wing. The boiler was not installed or during the erection of the wing. Walls had opened and a space in the driveway in front of the sub-basement of the main wing. It was a low pressure boiler been delivered. The supervisor was questioned. My answer was "That is what was called for on the architectural design." The contractor installed the boiler, closed the walls and resurfaced the driveway. A long delay handling the State building and architect engineers, once the walls were open the driveway torn up, low pressure boiler installed, the walls driveway returned to original state. The end was the State had to pay an additional \$10 thousand dollars because some one had to heed the request of operations and maintenance supervisor. The new wing

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FOR THE COMMISSION
HOWARD M. CUNNINGHAM
Executive Secretary

REGarding treatment of beneficiaries and participants including rates, conditions and extension of service, use of any of its facilities, attendance at and participation in any meetings of beneficiaries and participants or the exercise of any rights of such beneficiaries and participants in the conduct of the operations of this organization.

Any person who believes himself, or any specific class of individuals, to be subjected by this organization to discrimination prohibited by Title VI of the Act and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder may, by himself or a representative, file with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, or the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C. 20250, or this organization, or all, a written complaint. Such complaint must be filed not later than 180 days after the alleged discrimination, or by such later date to which the Secretary of Agriculture or the Rural Electrification Administration extends the time for filing. Identity of complainants will be kept confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the Rules and Regulations.

9-15-1

Notice of Filing of Estate Accounts

I have before me the accounts of the Fiduciary of the Estate of

Martha J. Lovelace

Any person having a claim against the estate of such deceased person, or who has any beneficial interest therein, may appear before me or the county commission at any time within thirty days after first publication of this notice, and request reference of said estate to a fiduciary commissioner, or object to confirmation of said accounting. In the absence of such request or objection, the accounting may be approved by the county commission.

Given under my hand, this the 7th day of September, 1983.

Hildreth T. Meadows
Chancery of the County Commission
of Pocahontas County.

9-15-2
By Patricia Deadrich, Deputy